



# EDUCATION AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

Gitamani Deka<sup>1</sup> | Dr. Rupa Das Borbora<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Mahapurusha Srimanta Sankaradeva Viswavidyalaya, Nagaon, Assam, India.

<sup>2</sup> Retired Associate Professor and Hod, Cotton College, Guwahati, Assam, India.

## ABSTRACT

Education is a fundamental right of the human being. This right can be enjoyed by the human being without any distinction on the areas of their sex, caste, colour, etc. It is an important key of empowerment of human being. It enables the human being to gain knowledge about their potentialities and abilities.

Now-a-days, the concept of women empowerment raise in a maximum level. It gains significance in both national and international level. The discussions of both the level signified the role and importance of education to empower the women. In the present paper an attempt has been made to analyze the influence of technical education on women working in government and private organizations within limited geographical area. The study focused on study the self and social empowerment of women working in the respective organizations.

**KEY WORDS:** Education, Self Empowerment and Social Empowerment.

### 1. Introduction:

Education is an organic entity that recognizes the changes in the environment and responds to new demands of the society. Education of the human being is started with the time of conception in the mother womb and continues as life-long process. One should be educated both formally and non-formally. It can bring awareness related to women's social status, injustice, differentiation with men, violence against women, etc. It is a great determinate and plays a vital role in the empowerment of women. Education empowers women in two ways: direct and indirect. To enhance productivity of a nation, education is essential. There are several studies done in this regard which focused the relationship between education and earnings, higher education higher will lead to the earnings and higher the earnings will be the empowerment of women. Education increases a woman's chance of earning income and it is important for them to provide food, clothing, health care and education of their children. The educated woman tends to have more decision-making authority within home and outside their home.

Education allows the women to go outside from their home and where she can share her opinions, knowledge, etc. with her other fellows and get the opportunity to deal with her potentialities and abilities. It is necessary for her empowerment. Empowerment refers to mounting the economic, political, social, educational or spiritual potency of an individual and of an entity or entities. It also includes encouraging, and developing the skills for, self-sufficiency, with a focus on eliminating the future need for charity or welfare in the individuals of the group.

### 1.1. Objectives of the Study:

1.1.1 To study the Empowerment of women working in Government and Private Organizations of Kamrup District of Assam in relation to-

- Self empowerment and
- Social empowerment

### 1.2. Hypotheses of the Study:

H<sub>01</sub>: There is no significant difference of Self Empowerment of women working in Government and Private Organizations.

H<sub>02</sub>: There is no significant difference of Social Empowerment of women working in Government and Private Organizations.

### 1.3 Need and Significance of the Study:

Education in general helps in the empowerment of both man and woman. The enlarge of knowledge and literacy and as a whole the intensity of education

changes the world into a global village and those who are associated with these generally regarded as empowered person. Education in particular plays an important role in giving the opportunity to the people to get employment after completing the degree or diploma in their respective field. The Higher Education specially the Technical Education prepares the skilled persons with proficiency in the technical field and they got the opportunities for employment. It may be in the Government sector or it may be in the Private sector. With the help of this assumption, the investigator felt the need to study the self and social empowerment of women having Technical Education working in the Government and Private Organizations.

### 2. Design of the Study:

2.1 **Method:** For the present study descriptive survey method has been used by the investigators. The necessary relevant data has been collected from two sources, Primary and Secondary sources.

2.2 **Sample:** For the present study 100 women having Technical Education were selected as the sample.

2.3 **Tools of Data Collection:** The relevant data has been collected by using a questionnaire consisted of 40 items. The areas covered by the questionnaire were based on the followings-

- Self Empowerment of the women
- Social Empowerment of the women

2.4 **Procedure:** For conducting the present study, the investigators applied a systematic procedure. At first the investigators choose the appropriate area to conduct the study. As soon as selection of the problem and selection of the area of the study, the investigators selected the sample of the by using purposive sampling technique and has been delimited the study within the range of women having technical education and working in their respective fields in both government and private organization of Kamrup District of Assam, India. After that, the investigators administered the tools of data collection among them and as well as established a rapport with them to make them comfortable with the situation, so that maximum possibility of attempting the questionnaire can be achieved. After collection of data, it was systematically tabulated and statistical technique has been used to interpret the data.

### 3. Result and Discussion:

3.1 **Self empowerment of women working in Government and Private Organizations of Kamrup District of Assam:**

**Table 3.1.1: Data showing the score of Self Empowerment of Women working in Government and Private Organizations**

INDICATORS OF SELF EMPOWERMENT	Scores indicate Empowerment					
	Women working in Government Organizations			Women working in Private Organizations		
	Items Included	Empowerment Score	Obtained Empowerment Score	Items Included	Empowerment Score	Obtained Empowerment Score
Decision making, Confidence, Training & Education, Positive attitude, Having appreciation, Awareness towards current issues & problems	17	1190	1107	17	510	439

(Note: To get the obtained empowerment score all the responses for each item in an indicator are add together)

The Total Self Empowerment Score of Women Working in Government Organizations has found to be 1190 and the Obtained Empowerment Score found to be 1107. The Total Self Empowerment Score of Women Working in Private Organizations have found as 510 and the Obtained Empowerment Score found to be 439.

**Table 3.1.2: Chi-square table showing the Self Empowerment between the Women Working in Government and Private Organizations**

Variables	Total Empowerment score	Total Obtained Empowerment Score	df	Calculated $\chi^2$ Value	Critical Value		Remarks
					5% Level	1%Level	
Women Working in Government Organizations	1190	1107	1	1.007	3.841	6.635	NS
Women Working in Private Organizations	510	439					

(NS: Not significant at both the levels of significance (95% and 99% levels))

The  $\chi^2$  value of the Self Empowerment was found as 1.007 of the women working in Government and Private Organizations and it was too less than that of the critical value at both the levels of significance i.e. 5% and 1% levels of significance at one degrees of freedom and the result was found as not significant. So, we can say that there is no significant difference of the women with Technical Education working in Government and Private Organizations in relation to the Self Empowerment.

Hence, we can accept our formulated null hypothesis in the area of Self Empowerment of women with Technical Education working in Government and Private Organizations. Thus, we conclude that there is no significant difference of self empowerment of women with Technical Education working in Government and Private Organizations.

### 3.2: Social Empowerment of women working in Government and Private Organizations of Kamrup District of Assam:

**Table 3.2.1: Data showing the score of Social Empowerment of Women working in Government and Private Organizations**

INDICATORS OF SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT	Scores indicate Empowerment					
	Women working in Government Organizations			Women working in Private Organizations		
	Items included	Empowerment Score	Obtained Empowerment Score	items included	Empowerment Score	Obtained Empowerment Score
Association with social organizations, Extending support and cooperation, Boldness, Approachability, Capability to bring changes, Equality and Creating awareness among the masses about current issues and problems	23	1610	1443	23	690	566

(Note: To get the obtained empowerment score all the responses for each item in an indicator are add together)

The Total Social Empowerment Score of Women Working in Government Organization found as 1610 and the Obtained Empowerment Score found as 1443. The Total Social Empowerment Score of Women Working in Private Organization found as 690 and the Obtained Empowerment Score found as 566.

**Table 3.2.2: Chi-square table showing the Social Empowerment between the Women Working in Government and Private Organizations**

Variables	Total Empowerment score	Total Obtained Empowerment Score	df	Calculated $\chi^2$ Value	Critical Value		Remarks
					5% Level	1%Level	
Women Working in Government Organizations	1610	1443	1	1.73	3.841	6.635	NS
Women Working in Private Organizations	690	566					

(NS: Not significant at both the levels of significance)

The  $\chi^2$  value of the Social Empowerment was found as 1.73 of the women working in Government and Private Organizations and it was too less than that of the critical value at both the levels of significance i.e. 5% and 1% levels of significance at one degrees of freedom and the result was found as not significant. So, we can say that there is no significant difference of the women with Technical Education working in Government and Private Organizations in relation to the Social Empowerment.

Hence, we can accept our formulated null hypothesis in the area of Social Empowerment of women with Technical Education working in Government and Private Organizations. Thus, we conclude that there is no significant difference of Social empowerment of women with Technical Education working in Government and Private Organizations.

### 4. Conclusion and Summary:

After systematic analysis of the collected data and its interpretation, it has been observed that education is a good indicator of women empowerment. It enhanced ones with decision-making capacity, organizing skills, awareness towards the current issues and problems such as related to HIV AIDS, Health Consciousness, Protecting from misuse, etc. Besides these, women learn the art of managing herself along with social responsibilities. It is mentionable that it is very difficult to adjust effectively with two duties simultaneously, such as duties and responsibilities in the home and duties of the office. A woman of technical field needs to give more emphasis with her official work; besides this it is also important for her to manage her personal life and family life. These conditions required a confidence, decision-making skills, organizing ability, management skills and the study reveals that education is a good key of succeeding all the conditions required for a healthy and prosperous life.

Working environment of government organization and private organizations are differ from each other in their time scheduled, working environment, etc. but, for both the organizations there are some common elements such as management skills, confidence in works, awareness to the current issues and environment.

Hence, it can be concluded that education is a basic requirement for all women to empower themselves in their personal and social life.

### REFERENCE:

1. Akhtar, P. & Sarma, M. (2012)... "Higher Secondary Education" Assam Book Deepot, Panbazar, Guwahati-781001
2. Atray, J.P. (1988)... "Crimes against Women" Vikash Publishing House Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi-110014
3. Biswas, A. & Aggarwal, J.C.(YEAR)... "Encyclopedia Dictionary & Directory of Education" Volume-1, The Academic Publishers (India), New Delhi-05
4. Devi, L. (1998)... "Encyclopedia of Women Development and Family Welfare" J. L. Kumar for Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi-110002
5. Goswami, B. & Devi, A. (2000)... "Women Technical Manpower in Assam" In IAMR Bulletin, 2000
6. Government of India: ( 2001 )... "The National Policy for the Empowerment of Women 2001", Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi
7. Joshi, S.C. (2004)... "Women Empowerment- Myth and Reality" M.P. Mishra for Akansha Publishing House, New Delhi-110059
8. Kumar, A. (2001)... "Empowering Women" Sarup Sons, New Delhi-110002
9. Swamy, V.C.K. (1995)... "Technical Education in India" Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi-110002